3/25/86

S 7355-1A

South Dakota Labor Bulletin

January 1986 Published February 1986

LABOR BULLETIN CHANGES

The South Dakota Labor Bulletin has undergone a few changes since the last issue. Both the format and the contents have been improved to provide you with better, more detailed information, and to make the Labor Bulletin easier to use.

The most significant change in the Labor Bulletin is the addition of data for the Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Development of Rapid City data has been ongoing for more than a year in anticipation of the MSA designation. A historical data base was developed and the information was validated for accuracy by the Bureau of Labor Statistics before publication.

The designation of Rapid City as a Metropolitan Statistical Area and the development of more detail for the existing information published in the Labor Bulletin, necessitated that format changes be made to accommodate the new data.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Rapid City nonfarm wage and salary employment is tabled on page eight of this Labor Bulletin. Included in the data for the Rapid City MSA is total nonfarm employment and individual employment levels for each of the eight major industry divisions -- mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services and government.

This nonfarm employment information, along with the labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate information, included on page four of this issue, are important key economic indicators for the Rapid City MSA. Publishing this data should make employment and unemployment trends easier to identify and track by industry.

Being designated as an MSA can also mean a lot to a city in terms of city image, economic development and revenue. In terms of image and economic development, Rapid City's designation as an MSA has taken it out of the "small town" category and given the city a more appropriate "metropolitan" status.

Along with the addition of Rapid City MSA data, changes were also made to some existing data in the Labor Bulletin. Within the South Dakota nonfarm wage and salary employment data on page six of this issue, a more detailed break out of employment in the transportation and public utilities industry has been added. Employment in the electric/gas/sanitary services sector of this industry is now detailed. This data was previously combined with communications sector employment and published as one number under the communications and public utilities heading. This new detail allows for a more accurate tracking of employment changes within this industry.

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PRODUCTION WORKER NUMBERS ADDED

The number of production and related workers in the manufacturing industry on a statewide basis and for the Sioux Falls MSA has been added to the table of Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers on page nine of this issue. This data is given for the current month, the previous month and year-ago figures. On a statewide basis, the number of these workers is also broken out for the durable and nondurable goods sectors. The category of production and related workers includes all working supervisors, nonsupervisory workers and others closely associated with production operations.

Along with the number of production and related workers, this information details the average weekly earnings, the average weekly hours and the average hourly earnings of these workers on a statewide basis and for the Sioux Falls MSA. As our survey sample expands in Rapid City, there is the possibility of publishing this data for the Rapid City MSA.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SAVINGS

Another category of information has been added into the table of Selected Labor Department Activities on page 11 of this issue. This new category, Unemployment Insurance Savings, shows the dollars saved through the placement of unemployment insurance claimants in jobs by the South Dakota Job Service. This information is found in item H under Job Service Activities.

Along with the addition of Rapid City MSA data and the other changes outlined above, several other format changes have been made to the Labor Bulletin. The new format makes the information in the Labor Bulletin easier to read and use. Headlines placed in the left-hand column allow readers to quickly scan through the Labor Bulletin for articles and information of interest.

As you read through this issue, you will notice the format of labor force/employment/unemployment information on pages four and five of this issue has been changed. This information was previously tabled on a single page which made obtaining data difficult. The county data is now grouped into clusters of five counties and printed on two pages. This change aids greatly when obtaining information from the table.

These changes in the Labor Bulletin have been made in order to provide a better publication. The format changes make it easier to find information. The addition of the Rapid City MSA data and the more detailed information gives readers a clearer picture of the labor market in South Dakota.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JANUARY

South Dakota nonfarm wage and salary employment remained stable over the year. Totaling 242,100 in January 1986, employment declined only 0.1 percent or 200 persons from the January 1985 level, which was the highest January level recorded.

Four major industry groups noted employment increases. The services industry showed the largest over-the-year increase with the addition of 1,600 jobs from January 1985 to January 1986. Much of the growth in this industry's employment occurred in the business services portion of the hotels/amusement/personal/business services sector, which gained 600 jobs. The medical and health services sector accounted for another 400 jobs.

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT UP

The construction industry showed the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment. The 8.3 percent increase in employment since January 1985 is a result of the retention of workers following the higher employment levels of last summer. The January 1986 employment level was 400 persons higher than the January 1985 level. It was also the highest January employment level in the construction industry since 1981.

Employment increases in the federal and local sectors of government resulted in an overall increase of 500 jobs from January to January. State government employment, however, fell by nearly 100 during this period.

The finance/insurance/real estate industry noted a 100 job increase in employment from its January 1985 level.

Over-the-year employment declines of 400 were noted in both the trade and the mining industries. An employment increase in the retail trade sector helped to offset a decline in the wholesale trade sector where employment was down 600. Declines occurred primarily in the farm implement and farm products sectors of wholesale trade. The 400 job decrease in mining employment was a result of the employment declines in all sectors of this industry that have occurred since August.

Employment decreases occurred in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors of the manufacturing industry. Overall employment in this industry dropped by 2,000. Within the durable goods sector, employment decreases in the electronics industry are mirroring current national trends. Nationwide, employers in the electronics industry have scaled down workforces because of increased competition and the need to respond to the fast pace of product change.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

A month-to-month review shows the traditional December to January seasonal decrease in overall employment was the smallest since January 1976. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell 5,000 between December 1985 and January 1986. Since January 1976, the smallest decline had been 6,400.

Every major industry except mining and finance/insurance/real estate exhibited traditional seasonal declines in employment. Employment in both the mining and finance/insurance/real estate industries remained the same from December to January.

The largest month-to-month decline was in the trade industry with a decrease of 1,900 workers attributable to the ending of Christmas-related employment.

An employment decrease of 900 was noted in the construction industry. This is the smallest December to January decrease since 1970 and may have been caused by the warmer January weather in South Dakota.

Employment decreases in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors of the manufacturing industry resulted in a month-to-month employment decline of 500 in this industry.

Service industry employment decreased by 400 in January. This reflected a seasonal decline in the education/membership/social sector.

South Dakota's unemployment rate rose to 5.6 percent in January 1986. This was down 0.4 percent from January 1985 when the rate was 6 percent. There were 18,200 unemployed South Dakotans in January 1986. This compares with 19,800 in January of 1985.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	January 1986 (1)				January 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	115,431,000	106,959,000	8,472,000	7.3 (3)	113,475,000	104,344,000	9,131,000	8.0 (3)
South Dakota	327,132	308,914	18,218	5.6	330,365	310,560	19,805	6.0
Sioux Falls MSA	66,161	62,583	3,578	5.4	66,693	63,188	3,505	5.3
Rapid City MSA	36,826	34,663	2,163	5.9	36,742	34,543	2,199	6.0
Aurora	1,290	1,262	28	2.2	1,293	1,224	69	5.3
Beadle	8,751	8,315	436	5.0	8,962	8,564	398	4.4
Bennett	1,465	1,419	46	3.1	1,361	1,308	53	3.9
Bon Homme	2,971	2,863	108	3.6	3,227	3,066	161	5.0
Brookings	13,090	12,244	846	6.5	13,005	12,173	832	6.4
Brown	18,994	17,910	1,084	5.7	19,370	18,250	1,120	5.8
Brule	2,720	2,572	148	5.4	2,684	2,517	167	6.2
Buffalo	448	395	53	11.8	541	435	106	19.6
Butte	3,473	3,305	168	4.8	3,718	3,485	233	6.3
Campbell	912	866	46	5.0	960	907	53	5.5
Charles Mix	3,667	3,467	200	5.5	3,639	3,451	188	5.2
Clark	1,787	1,704	83	4.6	1,786	1,690	96	5.4
Clay	6,051	5,760	291	4.8	6,395	5,983	412	6.4
Codington	11,287	10,438	849	7.5	11,074	10,256	818	7.4
Corson	1,299	1,227	72	5.5	1,524	1,391	133	8.7
Custer	3,045	2,886	159	5.2	3,145	2,945	200	6.4
Davison	8,237	7,940	297	3.6	8,554	8,154	400	4.7
Day	3,191	2,963	228	7.1	3,311	2,987	324	9.8
Deuel	2,064	1,829	235	11.4	2,062	1,846	216	10.5
Dewey	1,800	1,685	115	6.4	1,853	1,692	161	8.7
Douglas	1,566	1,513	53	3.4	1,541	1,461	80	5.2
Edmunds	2,053	1,952	101	4.9	2,080	1,986	94	4.5
Fall River	3,391	3,207	184	5.4	3,524	3,318	206	5.8
Faulk	1,088	1,040	48	4.4	1,126	1,095	31	2.8
Grant	4,090	3,845	245	6.0	4,175	3,885	290	6.9
Gregory	2,221	2,147	74	3.3	2,295	2,222	73	3.2
Haakon	1,267	1,212	55	4.3	1,163	1,100	63	5.4
Hamlin	2,302	2,143	159	6.9	2,228	2,067	161	7.2
Hand	1,922	1,850	72	3.7	1,927	1,862	65	3.4
Hanson	1,280	1,225	55	4.3	1,340	1,240	100	7.5
Harding	702	697	5	0.7	808	741	67	8.3
Hughes	8,375	8,052	323	3.9	8,258	7,791	467	5.7
Hutchinson	3,782	3,586	196	5.2	3,915	3,697	218	5.6
Hyde	827	795	32	3.9	831	764	67	8.1
Jackson	1,410	1,322	88	6.2	1,346	1,252	94	7.0

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

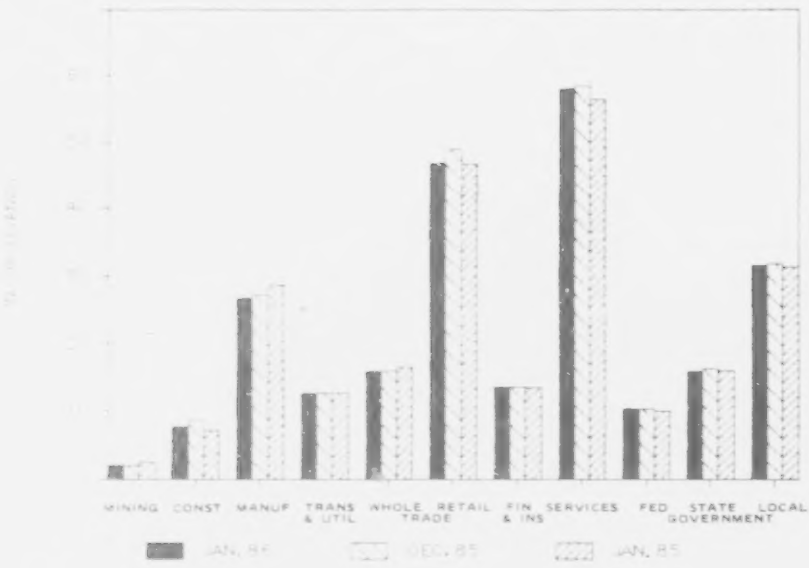
	January 1986 (1)				January 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,174	1,132	42	3.6	1,115	1,097	18	1.6
Jones	602	549	53	8.8	658	589	69	10.5
Kingsbury	2,917	2,721	196	6.7	2,835	2,704	131	4.6
Lake	4,673	4,320	353	7.6	4,737	4,409	328	6.9
Lawrence	9,058	8,604	454	5.0	9,610	9,039	571	5.9
Lincoln	6,656	6,257	399	6.0	6,645	6,237	408	6.1
Lyman	1,386	1,310	76	5.5	1,406	1,314	92	6.5
McCook	2,691	2,469	222	8.2	2,679	2,493	186	6.9
McPherson	1,469	1,407	62	4.2	1,458	1,403	55	3.8
Marshall	2,016	1,878	138	6.8	2,112	1,910	202	9.6
Meade	9,064	8,646	418	4.6	8,260	7,823	437	5.3
Mellette	642	594	48	7.5	762	684	78	10.2
Miner	1,317	1,186	131	9.9	1,321	1,233	88	6.7
Minnehaha	66,161	62,583	3,578	5.4	66,693	63,188	3,505	5.3
Moody	3,107	2,916	191	6.1	2,993	2,842	151	5.0
Pennington	36,826	34,663	2,163	5.9	36,742	34,543	2,199	6.0
Perkins	2,304	2,262	42	1.8	2,270	2,217	53	2.3
Potter	1,324	1,262	62	4.7	1,386	1,329	57	4.1
Roberts	4,314	3,970	344	8.0	4,310	3,951	359	8.3
Sanborn	1,127	1,044	83	7.4	1,071	1,010	61	5.7
Shannon	2,712	2,482	230	8.5	2,776	2,476	300	10.8
Spink	3,334	3,235	99	3.0	3,605	3,460	145	4.0
Stanley	1,224	1,141	83	6.8	1,329	1,223	106	8.0
Sully	757	722	35	4.6	722	712	10	1.4
Todd	2,815	2,594	221	7.9	2,564	2,387	177	6.9
Tripp	3,099	2,965	134	4.3	3,095	2,930	165	5.3
Turner	3,974	3,755	219	5.5	3,884	3,631	253	6.5
Union	4,449	4,082	367	8.2	4,727	4,205	522	11.0
Walworth	2,919	2,760	159	5.4	2,878	2,711	167	5.8
Yankton	9,511	9,101	410	4.3	9,926	9,263	663	6.7
Ziebach	694	669	25	3.6	779	744	35	4.5

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

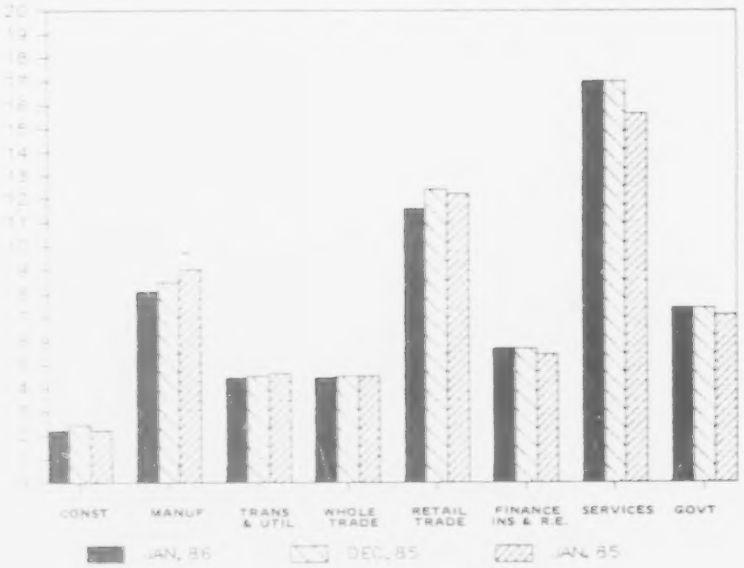
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were-6.7 and 7.4. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	242.1	247.1	242.3	-2.0	-.1
MINING	2.1	2.1	2.5	.0	-16.0
CONSTRUCTION	7.8	8.7	7.2	-10.3	8.3
MANUFACTURING	26.8	27.3	28.8	-1.8	-6.9
Durable Goods	14.3	14.5	15.8	-1.4	-9.5
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8.8	8.9	10.5	-1.1	-16.2
Nondurable Goods	12.5	12.8	13.0	-2.3	-3.8
Food & Kindred Products	7.5	7.7	7.6	-2.6	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.8	2.8	2.7	.0	3.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.5	12.8	12.7	-2.3	-1.6
Transportation	7.4	7.6	7.4	-2.6	.0
Communication	2.9	2.9	3.0	.0	-3.3
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2.3	2.3	2.3	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	63.1	65.0	63.5	-2.9	-.6
Wholesale Trade	16.0	16.1	16.6	-.6	-3.6
Durable Goods	7.2	7.2	7.4	.0	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.9	9.2	-1.1	-4.3
Retail Trade	47.0	49.0	46.9	-4.1	.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.7	13.7	13.6	.0	.7
SERVICES	58.2	58.6	56.6	-.7	2.8
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14.8	14.8	14.2	.0	4.2
Medical and Health	22.8	22.9	22.4	-.4	1.8
Educational, Membership & Social	17.2	17.6	16.9	-2.3	1.8
GOVERNMENT	57.9	58.7	57.4	-1.4	.9
Federal	10.3	10.4	10.1	-1.0	2.0
State	16.0	16.4	16.1	-2.4	-.6
State Education	7.7	8.1	7.9	-4.9	-2.5
Local	31.5	31.9	31.3	-1.3	.6
Local Education	18.6	18.8	18.5	-1.1	.5

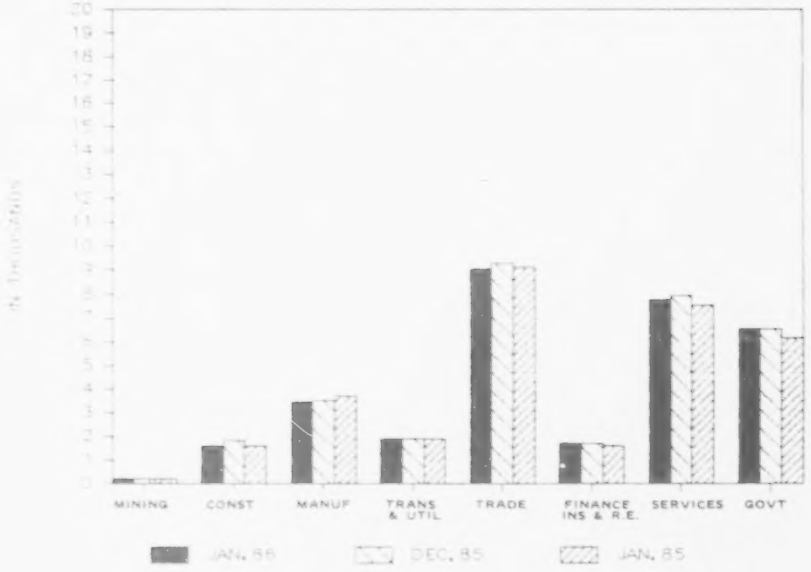
SIOUX FALLS MSA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	60.8	62.4	60.7	-2.6	.2
1/ MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2.2	2.4	2.2	-8.3	.0
MANUFACTURING	8.1	8.5	9.0	-4.7	-10.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.4	4.5	4.6	-2.2	-4.3
TRADE	16.0	16.8	16.7	-4.8	-4.2
Wholesale Trade	4.4	4.5	4.5	-2.2	-2.2
Retail Trade	11.6	12.4	12.2	-6.5	-4.9
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	5.7	5.7	5.4	.0	5.6
SERVICES	17.0	17.0	15.6	.0	9.0
GOVERNMENT	7.4	7.4	7.1	.0	4.2

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA
NONFARM WAGE AND
SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	32.1	32.8	31.6	-2.1	1.6
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.6	1.8	1.6	-11.1	.0
MANUFACTURING	3.4	3.5	3.7	-2.9	-8.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.9	1.9	1.9	.0	.0
TRADE	9.0	9.3	9.1	-3.2	-1.1
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	1.7	1.7	1.6	.0	6.3
SERVICES	7.7	7.9	7.5	-2.5	2.7
GOVERNMENT	6.5	6.5	6.1	.0	6.6

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.....	20,078	20,663	22,408	41.9	42.8	42.4
Durable Goods.....	11,056	11,354	12,751	41.3	42.5	41.6
Nondurable Goods..	9,022	9,309	9,657	42.7	43.3	43.4
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.....	6,193	6,562	6,779	45.6	45.8	46.2

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.....	$319.70	$328.70	$315.03	$ 7.63	$ 7.68	$ 7.43
Durable Goods.....	305.62	312.38	301.18	7.40	7.35	7.24
Nondurable Goods..	337.76	349.86	332.88	7.91	8.08	7.67
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.....	$355.68	$355.41	$332.18	$ 7.80	$ 7.76	$ 7.19

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	DEC. 1985	NOV. 1985	DEC. 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.....	327.4	326.6	315.5	.2	3.8
Food & Beverages....	305.6	303.6	297.2	.7	2.8
Housing.....	355.8	355.0	341.2	.2	4.3
Apparel.....	209.0	211.2	203.2	-1.0	2.9
Transportation.....	324.0	323.2	315.8	.2	2.6
Medical Care.....	414.7	413.0	388.5	.4	6.7
Entertainment.....	268.3	269.0	260.1	-.3	3.2

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

NUMBER

	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985
Sex, Total	5,115	4,672	4,603
Male	3,738	3,361	2,993
Female	1,377	1,311	1,610
Race, Total	5,115	4,672	4,603
White	4,766	4,319	4,315
Nonwhite	349	353	288
Age, Total	5,115	4,672	4,603
Under 45	3,959	3,689	3,519
Over 45	1,156	983	1,084
[2] Industry, Total	5,115	4,672	4,603
Mining	168	150	142
Construction	1,578	1,436	1,198
Manufacturing	1,234	1,227	1,315
Transportation & Public Utilities	181	159	149
Trade	957	828	856
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	86	83	61
Services	629	560	698
Government	282	229	184
[2] Occupation, Total	5,115	4,672	4,603
Professional & Managerial	408	372	411
Clerical and Sales	596	519	495
Services	524	428	467
Processing	145	113	170
Machine Trade	243	220	176
Benchwork	563	615	840
Structural Work	1,914	1,779	1,445
Other	722	626	599
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	5,115	4,672	4,603
1-2 Weeks	968	948	1,168
3-4 Weeks	561	934	816
5-14 Weeks	2,614	1,792	1,866
15 Weeks & Over	972	998	753

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	JAN. 1986	DEC. 1985	JAN. 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	5,097	3,444	6,590	48.0	-22.7
B. Weeks Claimed.....	26,599	17,414	22,533	52.7	18.0
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	$2,321,512	$1,467,082	$1,755,785	58.2	32.2
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$31,125,300	$32,083,300	$26,820,900	-3.0	16.0
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	8,061	5,592	6,281	44.2	28.3
F. Nonfarm Placements.....	2,597	3,324	2,170	-21.9	19.7
G. Nonfarm Job Openings.....	3,214	3,521	2,745	-8.7	17.1

	January, 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings.....	$67,526

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	November 1985 People	November 1985 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.....	25	$4,380
J. Partial Employment.....	103	$7,458

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by the South Dakota Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

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Labor Bulletin

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DID YOU KNOW???

This issue of the Labor Bulletin marks the advent of publishing statistics for the Rapid City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). After a special census was taken in early 1985 showing Rapid City to have a population of 51,326, the area was designated an MSA on June 30, 1985. To become an MSA, a city must have a population of 50,000 or more.

The following table shows the growth of the Rapid City area's population based on census tabulations.

Year	Rapid City	Percent Change	Pennington County	Percent Change
1930	10,404	0.0	20,079	0.0
1940	13,844	33.1	23,799	18.5
1950	25,310	82.8	34,053	43.1
1960	42,399	67.5	58,195	70.9
1970	43,836	3.4	59,349	2.0
1980	46,492	6.1	70,361	18.6
1985*	51,326	10.4*	N/A	N/A

*Determined in special census requested by Rapid City and conducted in 1985.

N/A - Not Available

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

4/14/86

S7353-1A

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

February 1986 Published March 1986

LABOR TURNOVER IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Information on labor turnover rates by industry in South Dakota is now available from the Labor Market Information Center. This data can provide some interesting and valuable insight into the vitality of South Dakota's labor market.

Labor turnover information is comprised of two major categories--accessions and separations. An accession occurs when an employee receives wages from an employer in the current quarter, but did not receive wages from that employer in the previous quarter.

There are two kinds of accessions: new hires and rehires. A new hire would be a first-time employee for an employer. Rehires are those employees who return to work for a former employer. This information is valuable when tracking the recall of laid-off employees as well as the rehiring of seasonal workers. New hires, on the other hand, provide a measure of new employees with an employer.

On a statewide basis, 20.8 percent of all workers were accessions during the third quarter of 1985. Approximately one-sixth of these were rehires. The remainder were new hires.

Separations include those workers who quit or were discharged. The separation rate is the percent of workers in that industry who quit or were discharged. Separation data provide an industry standard to which businesses can compare their turnover. Statewide separation data indicate that 17.3 percent of those working during the second quarter of 1985 were no longer with the same employer during the third quarter.

Industry employment figures indicate change in employment levels but not the dynamics within that change. Labor turnover, which occurs whenever a worker changes employers, provides a much larger source of job opportunities than the overall change in employment levels. For example, during the third quarter of 1985, the nonfarm employment level in South Dakota fell slightly. However, as indicated by the accessions total, there were more than 48,000 temporary, full-time and part-time job openings filled by newhires and rehires.

Job opportunities can vary by industry. For example, the mining and manufacturing industries have comparable separation rates--12 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively. However, the total number of separations in these industries varies greatly. Mining had 348 separations in the third quarter of 1985, while the manufacturing industry had 3,729 separations.

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